

THE SECRETS OF ST. CLOUD.

Imperial Documents Relating to the Present War in France.

THE CANDIDACY OF LEOPOLD
Declination of the Hohenzollern of the Spanish Crown.

MAINTENANCE OF FRENCH HONOR.

Sentiment in France, Germany and Other European Countries.

THE EMPIRE RESOLVED ON WAR.

Order to Spread Napoleon's Proclamation in Germany and Switzerland.

THE VOICE OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

Napoleon Cheered On to His Ruin by the French People.

FOOD FOR HISTORIANS.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, 1870.

How is the war to end? Will it be terminated by the surrender of Paris, apparently to imminent attack by the Germans, who occupy the country indefinitely until the establishment of a formal government with which peace can be made? These are the great questions which absorb the attention of everybody, and to such an extent that events dating only a few months back, but of the highest importance, as they were the immediate precursors, and, in some respects, the causes of the war, are now almost entirely lost sight of. This is but too natural amid the struggle which has assumed an intensity of national hatred, tasking the utmost efforts of both countries, and taking the character of a rough and tumble fight for life and death. Under such deplorable circumstances—passions deeply stirred, minds biased by national prejudices—it must require a long time, even after peace shall have been restored, before any one living on this side of the water could begin to write up a faithful account, not so much of the protracted and deadly struggle as of the comparative share of either nation in urging on, by its stubbornness or ambition, the conflict.

It may be that Americans, favored by their distance from the scene of action, by the unbiased reports they obtain, in line, by the birds-eye view afforded to them, will be inclined to enlighten the rest of the world as to their impressions respecting the bearing of the two nations previously to the declaration of war; and, should there be any such desirous of taking time by the forelock and showing their independence of the old beaten track of historians, who will not even admit that history can be faithful unless fifty years have gone by, to them the following collection of despatches found by the Germans in the castle of St. Cloud, and setting forth not only public sentiment in France, but the action of her governmental and representative bodies, may be of especial value.

We will add that no doubt can exist as to their genuineness, it having been vouched for by the Prussian government. When the Germans entered St. Cloud they discovered the business room of the Emperor just as he must have left it when sallying forth to the campaign. As to Germany's diplomatic action in those momentous days, we may at any time be enabled to furnish you materials, as France took the initiative the documents that follow throw full light upon the action of both.

The following are the original telegrams found at the castle of St. Cloud:

FIRST SERIES, FROM JUNE 29 TO JULY 28.

Diplomatic.

PARIS, July 6, 1870.
SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO MINISTER OF WAR, Madrid.

Was very far from overrating the effects of the first impression. Declaration of the government and attitude of Corps Legislatif may be considered as a serious step. I have no doubt that it will provide a Prussian prince shall become King of Spain. (The remainder in cipher.)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Paris, July 7, 1870.
M. BENEDETTI, Ambassador of France, to St. Cloud.

Set out for Ems. An attack which I will send early to-morrow morning will bring you instructions. He will arrive in Ems. I will leave with director of the depot where your baggage are.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Paris, July 8, 1870.
Count BENEDETTI, French Ambassador, to Ems.

To report to your arrival, send me your address. Don't leave Ems without letting me know previously.

BERLIN, July 14, 1870.
The King of Prussia, who, moreover, is not the head of the princely house of Hohenzollern, has had the honor to receive the French ambassador, and to have the Spanish throne, since then he has not been asked about the project. We are assured that the Prussian government will not support the candidature until the Cortes shall have been expressed themselves.

PARIS, July 14, 1870.
PRESIDENT OF THE MINISTRY COUNCIL TO THE SPANISH MINISTER, Paris.

At this moment the following despatch has been sent to the King of Hohenzollern: "I have the honor to reply to your despatch in which you have the name of your son Prince Leopold, withdraws his candidature for the Spanish throne. The government advises that it can be maintained only in the name of your son Prince Leopold, and in consideration of the important reasons that have induced me to accept his candidature, I have mentioned in the name of your son Prince Leopold."

MINISTER OF WAR IN PARIS.—
I will arrive in Paris this evening, a day earlier than the other members of the Legation.

ST. CLOUD, July 20, 1870.
To HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Paris.

Has just been notified the statement in the name of the Prince of Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne.

PARIS, July 6, 1870.
To HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR, St. Cloud.

Accept my warmest congratulations. All France will follow you. The enthusiasm is unanimous.

that our troops will celebrate the Emperor's birthday, August 15, in Berlin. Nobody has any doubt as to the result of the war. The greatest confidence prevails in the cities, as also in the smallest villages.

ST. CLOUD, July 15, 1870.
PRIVATE SECRETARY OF EMPEROR TO THE MINISTER OF FINE ARTS, Paris.

You can permit the singing of the hymn. [This means the "Marseillaise Hymn."] The Emperor instructs me to say this to you. It will doubtless be heard of you to inform the Prefect of Police before-hand.

MARSEILLES, July 16, 1870.
To MINISTER OF INTERIOR, Paris.

A large demonstration has just occurred. A military band and a torchlight procession are circulating the streets, and are followed by from 10,000 to 15,000 people, who are singing "Queen of France" and the "Marseillaise Hymn." The Emperor's presence is electrified. No disorder.

PARIS, July 17, 1870.
MINISTER OF INTERIOR TO THE PREFECT OF THE NORTH, Lille.

You can permit the "Marseillaise Hymn" to be sung in concert halls.

TOLLOU, July 17, 1870.
THE SOUS PREFECT TO THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR, Paris.

A telegram from the Sous Prefect announcing that the Prussians had invaded the soil of the Fatherland caused the greatest and most patriotic enthusiasm. The Prussians are presented with a standard, singing the "Marseillaise" and shouting "Vive l'Empereur!" have just appeared before the Sous Prefect to inquire the details of the telegram. Such a demonstration can only lead behind it the most excellent impressions; but further news is necessary in order to satisfy the enthusiasm of the people.

PARIS, July 22, 1870.
MINISTER OF INTERIOR TO M. PIETRI, Private Secretary of the Emperor, St. Cloud.

Very important. In the next to the last sentence of Emperor's proclamation, where it ought to read, "I have no doubt that I shall find in you a faithful ally," forward to me, "I am waiting for your answer to give me my approval to its going to press."

PARIS, July 22, 1870.
To HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR, St. Cloud.

Protect your person carefully against the approach of any German whatever. Remember Kant, Kotzebue.

MARSEILLES, July 22, 1870.
To HAVAS, Paris.

Cabilla furnishes probably the largest number of Turcos, and displays enthusiasm for the war. Soldiers from Algiers who pass through Orleans are warmly received and presented with all sorts of presents; ladies distribute to them wine and various kinds of provisions; the astonished Turcos cry out, "Bons Marisards!"

PARIS, July 23, 1870.
MINISTER OF INTERIOR TO PREFECT OF LOWER RHINE, Strasbourg.

(Special cipher.)—Cause the accompanying proclamation to be read in the churches, and translated into German and have a very large number of copies printed, and try to spread the same over Switzerland and also in Germany. Moreover have it posted in all the churches and in the houses of the people. Send also some to your colleagues, the German papers of the Upper Rhine, the Meurthe and the Moselle.

PARIS, July 23, 1870.
To HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR, in the Palace, St. Cloud.

Sire—I learn here in the country, too late to repair to you, that you, Majesty will leave St. Cloud to-morrow. Will your Majesty graciously consent to accept my earnest regrets that I cannot present you in person assurances of my best wishes and affection?

PARIS, July 23, 1870.
Sentiment in Berlin and Germany.

BERLIN, July 4, 1870.
To LITTELLER, Quai Magesse, Paris.

Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, who is proposed for the Spanish throne, is a nephew of the Emperor of Austria, and a nephew of the Emperor of Russia. He is a man of high position, and a man of high character. He is a man of high position, and a man of high character.

BERLIN, July 9, 1870.
To LITTELLER, Quai Magesse, Paris.

The correspondence of Berlin, ministerial organ, is very calm in its expressions. It says the Cortes should not decide on the candidature of Prince Leopold, but that it should leave the decision to the people.

BERLIN, July 10, 1870.
To LITTELLER, 16 Quai Magesse, Paris.

King remains at Ems. Count Bismarck says that the aim is for Prussia a second time. In well instructed circles after is considered as an out. Bismarck remains at Ems. Count Bismarck says that the aim is for Prussia a second time.

PARIS, July 10, 1870.
To "PARIS JOURNAL," Paris.

King will leave to-morrow. Chambers have been called. Fruitless attempt of Ambassador to obtain a final interview. Panic fairs.

MUNICH, July 10, 1870.
To "CORRESPONDENCE GERMANICA," Rue Fontaines St. Georges 31, Paris.

Paris has resolved not to vote another kaiser for the mobilizing of the army, which they think will result only to Prussia's advantage.

PARIS, July 10, 1870.
Sentiment in Other Countries.

VIENNA, July 17, 1870.
To LEONHARDT, 16 Quai Magesse, Paris.

Journals almost all anti-Prussian. Revenge for the Emperor of Austria, who has made neither to Prussia nor to Austria a declaration of neutrality, but that she will observe neutrality and will only act in case neutrality is violated by Austria. The Emperor of Austria, who has made neither to Prussia nor to Austria a declaration of neutrality, but that she will observe neutrality and will only act in case neutrality is violated by Austria.

for sailors and as many for boys; seven pairs gloves, 40c for sailors, 33c for boys; fifty-eight pairs gloves, 40c for sailors, 33c for boys.

CHERBOURG, July 21, 1870.
MARINE PREFECT TO NAVY DEPARTMENT, Paris.

Have not yet received. Danish and other maritime chiefs. Pray send them at once.

HAVRE, July 22, 1870.
CHIEF OF MARINE TO NAVY DEPARTMENT, Paris.

No pilot here who knows North and Baltic Seas and who can pilot a ship to the coast of Denmark. It would be easier to find such in Boulogne, Calais or Dunkirk. Have sent orders to Rouen and expect an answer.

CHERBOURG, July 24, 1870.
EMPEROR TO EMPEROR, St. Cloud.

We saw the net put to sea. I accompanied it some way. There was general confusion. I was delighted. I am returning.

ST. CLOUD, July 17, 1870.
PREFECT OF LOWER RHINE TO MINISTERS OF INTERIOR AND WAR, Paris.

Is it not desirable to organize and to arm here and in other towns a solid national guard, and expel suspicious foreign workmen?

ST. CLOUD, July 17, 1870.
Countess MONTLOU, Madrid.

Louis goes with his father in a few days to the army. I wish your blessing to his marine staff. He must do his duty and be an honor to his name. I will write you by mail.

PARIS, July 18, 1870.
To EMPEROR NAPOLEON III, St. Cloud.

Grant audience and I will place you at disposal in Berlin and immediate means of destroying the Prussians.

PARIS, July 18, 1870.
To REUTER, London.

It is said that Wimpfen carried declaration of war to Berlin last night. The Emperor is expected to arrive in Paris. King George expected in Paris to form Hanoverian Legion. All regiments have left Paris. Number of French troops near boundary estimated at 200,000. Five monitors leave Cherbourg on Saturday.

ST. CLOUD, July 18, 1870.
PREFECT LOWER RHINE TO MINISTER INTERIOR, Paris.

Pray send me 4,000 francs for secret police. I have to employ men on both banks Rhine to watch enemy.

PARIS, July 18, 1870.
PRINCE OF MONACO TO EMPEROR, St. Cloud.

A few days ago my father, the Prince, requested for me to be named to the marine staff. I am very glad to accept of it, and very anxious to join war. Request your Majesty to remind Emperor.

PARIS, July 18, 1870.
ALBERT, Hereditary Prince.

General FOURTH DIVISION TO MINISTER OF WAR, Paris.

Many Hanoverians willing to join army, though they will not go to Africa, but to the Rhine. Shall they be accepted?

PARIS, July 20, 1870.
To JOURNAL "PRESSE," Paris.

Liberals assure that Ymercaul has gone to Florence with Emperor to form an alliance. A rich manufacturer in Mulhausen equips and supports a corps of 600 volunteers during the war. Bismarck Council at Tiers voted an address to the Emperor.

ST. CLOUD, July 21, 1870.
To EMPEROR, in St. Cloud.

I pray your Majesty for new audience. New and important details concerning journey of Bismarck and King William to Berlin.

PARIS, July 21, 1870.
PREFECT TO MINISTER OF WAR, Paris.

I am informed that in this night 14,000 to 16,000 Prussians are to cross over to French territory. The number of Bavarian cavalry at Schweigen is constantly on the increase.

PARIS, July 21, 1870.
GENERAL DIVISION TO MINISTER OF WAR, Paris.

The United States Consul informs me that several of his countrymen wish to take service in French army. What shall I do?

PARIS, July 21, 1870.
PREFECT TO MINISTER OF WAR, Paris.

I recommend to French government a new machine in Austria, and Austria, applicable to all electric currents, and allowing of their constant and immediate use. (Original in Italian.)

ST. CLOUD, July 22, 1870.
To M. PIETRI, Private Secretary of Emperor, at Tuileries.

Small information this evening concerning operations on the Rhine. Bank of Neudorf sent 12,500,000 francs. Messrs. Orléans, 400,000 francs, and Rothschild's notice received. This evening seven million francs to be sent to Berlin.

looked upon as necessary and provoked by Prussia.

PARIS, July 17, 1870.
PREFECT TO MINISTER INTERIOR.

Government communication was well received and greeted with cheers for the Emperor.

LYONS, July 18, 1870.
PREFECT OF THE RHONE TO MINISTER INTERIOR.

Enthusiasm and rage against Prussia. Absolute confidence in the Emperor. These are the expressions of public sentiment in Lyons.

NANCY, July 18, 1870.
PREFECT OF THE MEURTHE TO MINISTER INTERIOR.

Battalion of sixteen regiment just left for Metz, accompanied by depot with enthusiastic crowds. Population and army in high spirits.

LYONS, July 18, 1870.
PREFECT TO MINISTER INTERIOR.

The second despatch, addressed to the Emperor, was received with great interest. War looked for and with anxiety.

MARSEILLES, July 18, 1870.
PREFECT OF MOUTH OF RHONE TO MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

Three cent rentes to-day, 66.50; Italians, 49.50. War declaration caused indescribable enthusiasm. Crowds singing "Marseillaise" about "War?"

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session with Count Bismarck. [Original in Spanish.]

PARIS, July 17, 1870.
CIRCULAR DESPATCH OF MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE ABROAD.

Please to direct attention of members of government to which you are accredited to the fact that the Emperor has no intention of doing anything which is not correct according to international right. Our principles are those which the Powers advocated in the year 1815 respecting the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, King of Belgium—which were advocated in 1829 by France and Russia in Greece, respecting Prince Alfred, then Duke of Saxe-Coburg, King of the Greeks; which were advocated in 1830, in connection with France, respecting the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the Russian candidate for the throne of Greece; which were advocated in 1840, when voluntarily applied in the case of Prince Murat, on the occasion of his candidacy to the throne of Naples.

We would not understand how the advantage of a doctrine can be refused to us which the Powers have fully accepted and often sanctioned.

PARIS, July 17, 1870.
To MARSHAL PRIM, Madrid.

In consideration of the difficulties which the candidacy of my son Leopold to the Spanish throne seems to meet with, and the painful position which into events have caused to the Spanish people, placing it in an alternative between the Emperor's policy and its feeling of independence; being convinced that under such circumstances could not be of this sincerity and independence which my son counted upon when he accepted the candidacy, I withdraw him in his name.

PARIS, July 17, 1870.
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO PRINCE DE LA TOUR D'Auvergne, Vienna.

The Emperor asks whether you are ready to proceed immediately to Vienna.

PARIS, June 30, 1870.
Sentiment in France.

I knew nothing of this abominable article. It will be proceeding to-morrow. To-day violent debate in the Chamber between Jules Favre and myself about the army. Favre spoke very strongly, and apparently defeated me. But I don't like to be defeated in this way.

PARIS, July 22, 1870.
To AMBASSADOR OF NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION, Paris.

Last night hostile demonstration. Will be still stronger this evening if I don't withdraw coat-of-arms. I have seen Under Prefect and authorities, who approached their incapacity to restrain the masses. I have thought it would be better to prevent by taking down the shield, and count upon your approbation.